

TERRIFIC FLOOD AT TRINIDAD, COL.

Valley Along the Las Animas River Completely Devastated.

HALF MILLION DOLLARS LOSS

As Yet There Has Been No Loss of Life, But Several Are Reported Missing—Flood Caused By Heavy Rains.

Trinidad, Col., Oct. 1.—A terrific flood struck the city of Trinidad and the whole valley along the Las Animas river, devastating a wide section and causing a money loss which at present can not be estimated, but which will reach nearly a million dollars. So far as known, there was no loss of life, but several are reported missing.

Every bridge in the city of Trinidad is out, the Santa Fe station is demolished, all of the railroads are tied up, and the telephone and telegraphic services completely suspended. More than thirty city blocks in the residence and business portions were from two to four feet under water along the river.

The flood was caused by the heavy rain which has been falling for two days. At eight o'clock Thursday night the storm assumed cloudburst proportions, and at two o'clock Friday morning the Las Animas river went over its banks. At 3:30 it was impossible to get within a block of the river bed at any point, and Commercial street was flooded for three blocks in the heart of the business district.

PANIC CAUSED BY FIRE.

Three Score Sleepers Hastened Out En Disballe By a Midnight Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—Fire at 11 o'clock Wednesday night in the four-story brick building at 1124-1126 Locust street, occupied by the Fahrman Dress Trimming Co., caused damage estimated at \$65,000. The first two mentioned firms suffered a loss of \$50,000, it is estimated, and the last named firm \$10,000. The loss to the building is placed at \$5,000.

More than 60 persons were sleeping in rooming houses near the burning building, and were hustled out en disballe, while the hundreds of guests at the Hotel Jefferson got a bad scare.

PACIFIC WHALING FLEET.

Private Advice Shows That the Pacific Whaling Fleet Has Been Reasonably Successful.

San Francisco, Sept. 30.—Private advice have been received here of the catch of the Pacific whaling fleet. The fleet wintered east of Point Barrow, and on September 6 the whaling steamer Thresher passed the point. She reported the catch, and also that the ice was very heavy. The Narwhal caught two whales to the eastward of Point Barrow, and she previously reported a catch of 14. This large catch is due to the vessel having been in the Arctic for some time. The Jeannette killed six, the Bowhead had three, the William Bayless had three, the Beluga had one and the Barbara Herster caught four, and is now on her way to Seattle.

PROBABLY FATAL ACID BATH

A St. Louis Fireman, While at Work At a Fire, Plunges Into a Vat of Acid.

St. Louis, Sept. 30.—John C. McDonald, a fireman of Engine Company No. 21, was probably fatally burned by falling into an acid vat while fighting a fire at the Goodwin Manufacturing Co.'s boiler plant, Chouteau and Theresa avenues, early Thursday morning.

The fireman had apparently fallen into a vat filled with four feet of acid and he was burned from his neck downward.

He was discovered by his companions and taken to his home. The burning acid had penetrated every part of the body, lacerating the skin and burning blisters in parts, and physicians say his chances of life are small.

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Fifteenth Session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress to Meet in St. Louis.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 30.—The official call for the fifteenth session of the trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, to meet at St. Louis, October 25-29, 1904, has been issued by Tom Richardson, chairman of the executive committee. In view of the especial significance that attaches because of the present commemoration of the acquisition of the trans-Mississippi territory at St. Louis, executives of the various western states and commercial bodies, and heads of county and municipal governments are urged to exert every endeavor toward making the congress the most successful in the history of the organization.

FORTUNE FOR MISSOURI GIRL.

Miss Clytie Griggs, of Kansas City, Falls Heir to Half Million Estate in Alaska.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 1.—Miss Clytie Griggs, 15 years old, daughter of Ulysses Griggs, a painter, received a letter Friday morning from a lawyer in Cape Nome, Alaska, informing her that she was the heiress to an estate valued at \$500,000, left by Mrs. Lillian Warner Moore, her second cousin.

The estate, the letter said, consisted principally of interests in mining property, shares of mining stock and some money.

Miss Griggs is employed as a telephone operator. Her cousin, whose fortune she inherits, died at Cape Nome several weeks ago.

General Manager of Missouri Pacific.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—A. W. Sullivan, assistant second vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad, has been appointed general manager of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters in St. Louis. Mr. Sullivan will assume the duties of his new position at once.

Failed to Break Record.

Cincinnati, Oct. 1.—Major Delmar, on Friday, failed in an attempt to break the world's trotting record for geldings, going a mile in 2:02 1/4. Weather conditions were not very favorable for a trial of this kind.

Veteran Attempts Suicide.

Oklahoma City, Oct. 1.—Gen. John O. Custer, who was a distinguished member of the armies of Stonewall Jackson and Lee, and who wrote a history of the civil war in Virginia, attempted to commit suicide Friday by taking morphine. His condition was discovered in time. He will recover.

No Action in LaFollette Case.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—The supreme court has adjourned until October 8, without taking action on the LaFollette case.

OBJECT TO THE WHITEWASH

Survivors of the General Slocum Disaster Hold a Meeting.

They Enter a Protest Against the Decision Rendered By the Local Steamboat Inspectors.

New York, Sept. 30.—Survivors of the General Slocum excursion steamer fire and those who were bereaved by the horror of last June, to the number of more than 300, have held a meeting to protest against the decision rendered by the local steamboat inspectors in their recent investigation.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the organization of General Slocum survivors. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the report of Inspectors James A. Dumont and Thomas H. Barrett, and calling for the punishment of those responsible. The organization represents 300 survivors and the families of the 600 dead. The report was denounced as unjust and unfair to the stricken families, and resolutions were adopted declaring that the whole responsibility rests with the board of directors and officers of the steamboat company. A copy of the resolutions will be sent to President Roosevelt.

Fully one-third of those at the meeting were women, who, without exception, were in deep mourning. Many wept, and the men were hardly less affected as the story of the disaster was told over again by those who had passed through the catastrophe.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S LIBERAL LEADER

Death of Sir William Vernon Harcourt at His Country Seat.

CALL COMES VERY SUDDENLY

Universal Regret Expressed, Even the Most Outspoken of His Political Opponents Having Good Words for Him.

London, Oct. 2.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "the finest political gladiator of his age," died very suddenly, Saturday, at Nuneham Park, near Oxford, the country seat which he recently inherited from his nephew. Only his wife, a daughter of the late John Lubbock Mosley, the historian and former American minister to Great Britain, was with him. When Sir William went to bed Friday night he seemed fairly well, though he had been suffering from a slight chill. Saturday morning, when called, he replied cheerfully: "In a sort of time." Later, a servant entered to room and found Sir William lying dead on his bed. His son, Lewis Vernon Harcourt, a member of parliament, from the Rosendale division of Lancashire, was hastily summoned from London.

Among all classes in the united kingdom, regardless of party, the unexpected news caused a sensation and genuine regret. The somewhat pathetic announcement, in March last, of his intended retirement had prepared the public for Sir William's eventual disappearance from the active arena of political strife, but there had been no whisper that his stalwart constitution had been radically impaired by nearly forty years of fierce parliamentary strife. The evening edition of the Standard, one of the deceased's most bitter opponents, aptly and generously says:

"With the late liberal leader there has passed away the last of those titanic figures bound up with the most brilliant traditions of the house of commons. There are but a few left of those eminent statesmen who received their political training at the hands of Gladstone and Disraeli. The coincidence of his death with the intended withdrawal of the distinguished commoner into well-earned repose after a career of hard work and political activity gives pathos to the event."

In a similar vein the Pall Mall Gazette, out-and-out conservative in its views, pays a tribute to "one of the most striking figures of the political arena," while the liberal afternoon newspapers deplore the loss sustained by their party.

Sir William was second son of Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, and grandson of a former archbishop of York. He was born October 14, 1827, educated in Trinity college, Cambridge, and in 1851 he was called to the bar.

Sir William was twice married. His first wife was Theresa, daughter of Lady Theresa Lewis, whom he married in 1855. His second was Mrs. Ives, daughter of the late John Lubbock Mosley, the historian, and at one time United States minister in London.

IS STILL UNDER SUSPICION

Herr Barkmeyer Still Under Suspicion of Selling German Military Secrets.

Kiel, Oct. 2.—Although the directors of the Germania shipbuilding works said Friday that Herr Barkmeyer, chief of the confidential bureau of the Germania works had not been arrested for selling military secrets to a foreign power, it appears to be, nevertheless, true that he is under suspicion of selling the plans of ships to another German firm, and it is known the German navy department's perfected plans for the construction of submarine boats have, in some manner, come into the possession of the Russian government, whether through Barkmeyer or not is not clear. The navy department has been experimenting for two years with submarine boats and submitted a design, some months ago, for a new submarine boat to the Germania works to execute. It is a copy of this plan that is reported to have reached Russia.

HAD TIME OF THEIR LIVES

Return of the Philippine Commissioners to Manila From Tour of the United States.

Manila, Oct. 2.—The Filipino St. Louis fair commissioners, who had been visiting the United States, returned here to-day from San Francisco and were escorted, after a water pageant, by a grand procession of 5,000 school children to the palace, where they were welcomed by Gov. Wright. All the commissioners say they had the greatest time of their lives and that they regretted leaving the United States.

BLOWN UP WITH DYNAMITE

Safe Blowers Do a Successful Job in the Post Office at Rosemont, Pa.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The safe in the post office at Rosemont, a suburb, was blown open by dynamite. Postmaster Stillwagon says that at the close of each month dividend checks amounting to between \$5,000 and \$10,000 are sent to wealthy suburbanites, and that many letters containing such checks were stolen.

A Pioneer Gone.

Fort Scott, Kas., Oct. 2.—Judge William Margrave died here Friday, aged 87 years. He was born in Gasconade (now Osage) county, Mo., February 17, 1818; came to Fort Scott in 1854, and has resided here ever since.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

Lafayette, Mo., Oct. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Templeton celebrated their golden wedding, surrounded by 75 neighbors and friends. They are natives of Scotland, where they were married a half-century ago.

DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS

Russian Press Greeting to the New Minister of the Interior.

Unless Surface Indications Are Deceptive a New Era in Russian Affairs Has Begun.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 1.—The war in the far east has been momentarily thrown in the shade by the universal acclaim with which the Russian press greets the accession of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to the office of minister of the interior as marking the inauguration of a liberal regime. All the papers print the minister's speech at the reception, Thursday, of the officials of the ministry, and by the side of it, by special authorization of the minister of the interior, the press interview with the minister of Vilna, September 23. Many of the papers also print the emperor's manifesto of 1903. The editorials all breathe a tone of relief at the passage of the Von Plehve regime and intense satisfaction at the dawning of brighter days.

"A System of Confidence."

The press interview with the minister of the interior is accepted as the amplification of the minister's words to his associates.

The Russ entitles its editorial "A System of Confidence," and says:

"A year and a half have elapsed since the manifesto was issued, but the former minister was far from encouraging the co-operation of the people concerned. He deliberately excluded them, and fostered an atmosphere of mutual suspicion. The new minister realizes that the only way to obtain actual results is to give lasting effect to the liberal pledges contained in the manifesto, take the people into his confidence and ask for the hearty co-operation of all classes. There is no necessity for pointing out that this method of applying the manifesto is a new departure. In the minister's press interview his words were addressed primarily to the zemstvos. They must make the first response. He says:

"It is up to the zemstvos, and am convinced that they can render the greatest service."

"It is undoubtedly the mission of the government the truest sense to cordially strive for their success, and not to see in zemstvo an attempt to thwart government aims and ambitions."

"The noble, generous words of the minister should call forth a worthy response from the zemstvo, who are about to convene. They will not fail to co-operate by pointing out the immediate requirements of the country. Through the united action of the government, the zemstvos and the people, by stimulating the moral forces, the nation should succeed in establishing the organization upon a firm basis. We greet the coming era of union as the dawn of a new and rejuvenated Russia."

Commended by Jewish Organ.

The Novosti, the Jewish organ, dwelling on the statement of the minister at Vilna on the subject of the Jews, says: "Despite the prince's modest denial that he has elaborated his programme, his assurance that there will be 'larger opportunities for life and work' for Jews, none the less contains a whole political programme which all will hail with delight and help to realize."

The Novoye Vremya says: "The minister's words advocating mutual confidence between the government and people will satisfy the cravings which all the people in Russia have long felt, but have only been able to mutely express."

"A Policy of Sincerity."

The Bourse Gazette heads its editorial "A Policy of Sincerity," and says: "The confidence thus expressed towards the Russian nation and the Russian press will not be betrayed."

Continuing, the Bourse Gazette welcomes the minister's words in the press interview as a confirmation of the reports that the prince entertains the most enlightened and liberal views."

The Gazette says Prince Mirsky's words and his statements to the press at Vilna augur tranquility, progress, mutual confidence and unremitting labor, adding:

"These are golden words which will go down to history. 'The welfare of the people.' Such is Russia's motto now."

HAD A NARROW ESCAPE.

Fire Chief Croker of New York Came Near Meeting Death—Many Firemen Overcome.

New York, Oct. 1.—In a fire in the packing district Fire Chief Croker came near meeting death by falling through a floor, weakened by the flames, into a cellar. His hand was badly cut. The loss, \$250,000, is shared by the Cudahy Packing Co., the T. A. Wheeler Co., the G. H. Hammond Packing Co., and Conron Brothers. Nearly two score of firemen were overcome by bursting ammonia pipes. All will recover.

Found in Lake Michigan.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—The body of Miss Frances Parkhurst, a new student at Lake Forest college, who disappeared, Thursday, was found, after an extended search, in Lake Michigan. Apparently she had committed suicide. She is said to have been homesick.

Hot Wave Insures Corn Crop.

St. Jacob, Ill., Oct. 1.—The hot weather of the last few days has been of vast benefit to the growing corn in this part of the state. The crop is now out of danger of frost, and is one of the largest in recent years.

To Disbar Roberts.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 1.—Disbarment proceedings will be instituted in the federal court against Mayor John V. Roberts, of Searcy, who has been convicted of complicity in the Light Insurance swindle of Judsonia.

The Boddiers Must Go.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—The Missouri grand lodge of Masons, before closing its eighty-third annual meeting, voted against three boddiers who, after being expelled by their lodges, appealed for reinstatement.

THE BIG STICK.



PARKER'S LETTER PRAISED.

Prediction Made That the Document Will Induce Many Republicans to Change Faith.

Judge Parker's letter of acceptance has been treated by the metropolitan press of the country as a document having few equals from presidential candidates. Its sober, judicial tone, its nicely worded assertions and its careful distinctions have been praised freely.

That it will be the cause of many voters swinging from the republican to the democratic party, and so casting their ballots in November, is asserted in almost every section of the country.

Editorials touching upon the subject from a few of the leading newspapers of the country follow:

The New York Herald says:

"Judge Parker's letter of acceptance, though calm and dignified, will stir the country even more profoundly than did his famous telegram, announcing his firm and irrevocable adherence to the gold standard." Its calmness is the calmness of power—like that of the oceanic tide.

"As a great but conservative tribune of the people, which the author of this statesmanlike letter now shows himself to be, his strong protests against the oppression of monopoly, and the subversion of constitutional government and law, by audacious and arrogant extremists of imperialism, will have immensely greater weight with all independent voters, because the statements evidently emanate from a man who soberly weighs his words in the nice balances of judicial accuracy and are supported by irrefutable facts."

The Boston Herald says of Judge Parker's letter:

"It is an able, candid, vigorous, comprehensive, definite consideration of the peremptory issues of the present campaign. It gives assurance that its author has the insight and the capacity of statesmanship. He has now spoken with freedom and power, confirming the faith of those who had faith, and the hope of those who had no satisfying grounds for faith."

"It is the letter of a sincere, high-minded, conscientious citizen, anxious that the people, who are to render judgment, shall rightly understand his political faith and purposes."

The Louisville Courier Journal says of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance:

"Vigor and clearness are the chief characteristics of Judge Parker's letter of acceptance. It is not nearly so long as that of Mr. Roosevelt's, but it omits nothing that ought to be mentioned. Its tone is judicial, while that of Mr. Roosevelt was not. It is perfectly courteous, and at the same time perfectly outspoken. It does not undertake to bully those of a different way of thinking, nor to hold them up as idiots or public enemies, but it leaves no one in doubt as to Judge Parker's views of public policy."

The New York Times says:

"Judge Parker's statesmanlike, virile and convincing letter of acceptance lifts the democratic campaign once more to the level of the gold standard telegram, or very near it. The incident of the telegram, extraordinary and startling, was altogether unique. It could not be repeated and nothing like it could happen again in the canvass. If, in the quiet days that followed, democrats have felt that the battle lagged, and that their lines were being beaten back here and there by the impetuous onrush of the confident foe their apprehension and the reaction that caused it were but natural."

"The letter of the candidate ends that phase of the campaign. It stirs, it moves, it inspires, it gives the needed forward impulse. It is the letter of a strong man, a man confident of the rightness of his views, and sure of his strength at every point."

"His views are democratic in the broad sense. Fair-minded republicans who are Americans before anything cannot help saying amen to many of his patriotic sentiments. Many thousands of republicans will agree thoroughly with his opinions on revision of the tariff, and that reciprocity policy to which the republican party has been pledged, although it has broken its faith."

"President Roosevelt, in his letter, after attempting to excuse his usurpation of the law-making authority in the matter of his pension order, challenged the democracy with the interrogation: 'What are you going to do about it?' Judge Parker answers this arrogant question in a manner that should warm the heart of every true old soldier who wants the union preserved in its full integrity."

Mr. Roosevelt's Personality.

The Boston Herald observes: "Judge Parker declines the personal issue, so far as it relates to the honor and integrity of his adversary. This, however, does not eliminate Roosevelt's personality from the campaign. That remains right up in front. There is no dodging this." You bet; there is a vast difference between Roosevelt's personal integrity and his personality. That personality is an issue every minute.

SWALLOW ON ROOSEVELT.

Prohibition Candidate for President Takes Republican Candidate to Task in Clever Way.

Rev. Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the prohibition candidate for president, is a free lance as between the two great parties, finding much to condemn in both, and little to commend in either. As an bystander, entirely without prejudice toward either of the leading candidates, Dr. Swallow's opinion of the Roosevelt letter of acceptance is particularly interesting and unbiased. Dr. Swallow notes many omissions, and says:

"It would be worth more to the country to know what President Roosevelt thinks, not about the threadbare tariff, gold, Monroe doctrine, American flag, and his own apologized-for, wasteful administration, but about the profit-sharing partnership existing between the government and the legalized liquor business."

"Or, if he had told us whether he favors, for votes, or is opposed to the polygamous crime now eating the moral vitals out of three states, we would have been glad."

"If he had told us his purpose, if elected, toward those trusts that corner the necessities of life, like the coal trust, instead of attempting to confuse the minds of voters with a juggle of words about the relation of trusts to tariff, we would have been better pleased."

It is to be regretted that in his 12,000-word essay, Candidate Roosevelt devoted so much space to pettifoggish self-laudation, casuistry and special pleading, that he had little time or inclination to deal plainly and clearly with real, live issues of the day.

ROOSEVELT CANNOT REPLY

Has the President Any Right to Increase Expenditures by Executive Order?

The broadside of the Parker Constitution club, of New York, on the president's pension order is quite unanswered in most respects. It is not difficult for constitutional lawyers like Messrs. Hornblower, Peckham, Milburn and Carlisle to show that an executive order, in effect increasing government expenditure by several millions of dollars, was virtually usurpation. No one can condemn too strongly an act by which a president, independent of congress, puts his hand into the United States treasury and scatters a golden treasure among certain citizens of the land.

The Springfield Republican says that the Constitution club makes an effective point when it asks what would be thought if Judge Parker were to promise the veterans that, in case of his own election, he would reduce by executive order the pensionable age of disability more than Mr. Roosevelt did? He would certainly have the right to do it, if President Roosevelt acted in a constitutional manner; and, if he would have the right to do it, he could legitimately promise to do what he would have a right to do. A series of pre-election promises by the rival candidates, each outbidding the other, strikes the imagination as ridiculous, for in this way promises to make veterans pensionable at any age over 50 might quickly be recorded, yet such an exhibition would be clearly within the bounds of possibility if Judge Parker accepted the Roosevelt view of the pension laws and the executive power.

POLITICAL SMALL SHOT.

It is said that Commander Peary met Senator Fairbanks the other day. Does Peary think it worth while to make any further search for the north pole?—Houston (Tex.) Post.

All the greater leaders of the democratic party are getting into line for the presidential campaign. Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president in Cleveland's second administration, will take the stump for Parker and Davis.

Naturally enough Mr. Parker's adherence to the principles of the declaration of independence brings down upon his head the denunciations of those who believe that the flag should pave the way for the dollar.—The Commonwealth.

The president says the republican party came into power in 1896 and retained it "in 1900 on certain definite pledges, each of which was scrupulously fulfilled." Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico will be glad to learn that they are now sovereign states.—Washington Post.

It appears that there have been more failures, more closed mills and more wage reductions under Roosevelt than under Cleveland. And yet Cleveland did not pretend that he could give every man a good living, while this profession is the republican party's entire stock in trade.—N. Y. World.

IN GREAT DISTRESS

VOMITING SPELLS LONG RESISTED EVERY EFFORT TO CHECK.

Mrs. Brooks, Because So Weak She Thinks She Would Have Died But For Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Sarah L. Brooks, of No. 45 Lincoln Park, Chicago, Illinois, gives the following account of her cure from distressing spells of vomiting:

"For five years off and on I was treated in vain by different doctors for relief from a stomach trouble which showed itself in frequent and trying spells of vomiting. Part of the time I was able to work and again I would be confined to bed for three or four days in succession."

"My